

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1890.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-sub-
scriber into whose
hands a copy of this
week's issue of THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will under-
stand that it is sent to him for examination.
We ask that he or she will look over it care-
fully, note its many special features, and com-
pare it with other weekly free papers. We are
very sure that if they do this they will
find it to be superior in interest and attrac-
tiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond
question the best weekly family paper in the
whole country. It has more distinguished
contributors, and a greater array of valuable
reading matter, than any of them.

"THE STORY OF A CANNONEER."

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE BOOK?

SPEAK UP NOW!

There is a very general desire expressed
that we should publish "The Story of a
Cannoneer" in book form. It is generally
conceded to be the very best story ever
written, and gives much the best description
of the actual experiences of a fighting soldier
in the Army of the Potomac in the glorious
history of that army from Gettysburg to
Appomattox. Besides, it has a historical
value that no other book has. Still, we are
not sure that the demand for it is sufficient-
ly great to warrant us going to the very
considerable expense necessary to get out the
book in the first-class style that such a work
deserves. We very much desire, therefore,
that all our readers who wish the book
should notify us at once, by postal card or
otherwise, stating how many copies they
think they will take.

If we publish the book, it is our intention
to make it of a handsome volume of over
400 pages, well illustrated, and containing
accurate maps, drawn especially for it. The
matter which has appeared in THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE will be carefully edited by the
author, and much that is new and valuable,
secured by himself since its publica-
tion, will be incorporated. Liberal use
will be made of historical material of un-
surpassed value, supplied by comrades who
have written to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
corroborating, correcting, criticizing and
enlightening the accounts given of different
events. The price of the book will be \$1.50.
Comrades, let us hear from you promptly,
that we may get out the book in time for
you to have it for your Fall and Winter
reading.

NATURALLY, the money-kings of the East
want every dollar possible locked up perma-
nently in the Treasury vaults. This dimin-
ishes the people's stock of money, and in-
creases their own power. The scattering of
millions among the people in the shape of
pensions, which is the most equitable way
of distributing the surplus through the en-
tire country, is the most effective way of
checking them, and loosening their grip
upon National prosperity. Forty or fifty
millions have been broadcast over the country
every three months by the pension agents
putting that amount of ready cash directly in
the pockets of all the common people, and
out of the reach of the barons of Wall Street.
This is the main reason of the vicious howl
of the subsidized press of the seaboard cities
against all manner of pensions.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES

TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000
more subscribers, and to do it will give away
10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to
club members.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to
every club raiser who sends us a club of
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before
offered, because this watch is not a cheap
catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full
jeweled patent-lever movement in a dia-
mond-silver case, warranted for 15 years.

Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as
its name indicates, composed of pure silver
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the
same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them
on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

As we have predicted for weeks, the House
last week took up the bill which had been
reported to it from the Committee of Con-
ference on the Pension Bill and passed it
at once, without amendment of any kind.
Undoubtedly, the Senate will do the same,
and it may be that before this paper reaches
its readers the bill will have been concurred
in by that body and sent to the President for
his signature. In every particular the bill is
exactly what we have said for weeks that it
was likely to be, and in this respect, as in every
other matter connected with pension legisla-
tion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been far ahead
of all its competitors, and constantly fur-
nished its subscribers with more reliable in-
formation than could be found anywhere else.
Most of the so-called pension news
furnished by papers assuming to speak on
the subject has been ridiculous in its in-
accuracy, and has grossly misled those who
have relied upon the information.

The text of the bill, as reported from the
Conference Committee and passed by the
House will be found in another column.

Careful examination of the bill will show
that it provides:

1. That where a veteran has died from any
cause which entitled him to a pension, and
has left neither widow nor minor child, his de-
pendent parent shall be entitled to a pension,
upon proof of his death, and that they are
now without means of support. This is a just
liberalization, in that it makes it no longer
necessary to prove that they were dependent
upon their son at the time of his service in
the army, only that they now need the sup-
port which he would give them if alive. It is
a measure of justice which has been much
too long delayed. It should have been made
the law years ago.

2. That all men who served 90 days or
more in the army or navy, were honorably
discharged, and who are now suffering from
any chronic mental or physical disability
which prevents them from performing suffi-
cient manual labor to earn a support, shall
be placed upon the pension-roll at not more
than \$12 nor less than \$6 a month, accord-
ing to the degree of disability. This sec-
tion has been made quite broad and liberal
compared to the form in which it was first
introduced, some years ago, and has been
freed from many of the features to which
the comrades generally urged strong ob-
jections. In the first place, it is not at all
necessary to show any connection between
the disability and the claimant's service, the
only restriction being that it shall not be
due to his own vicious habits. Any dis-
ablement, arising from any other cause
whatever, entitles him to a pension. Second,
this disability is measured by his capacity
to perform the full amount of manual labor
that an ordinary able-bodied man should.
Lack of power to do this constitutes dis-
ability in the meaning of the bill. The in-
troduction of the "manual labor" clause
was an excellent amendment, since it gave
the benefit of the provision to those who,
though physically disabled, may yet be able
to earn their support otherwise than by
manual labor. The obnoxious requirement
of "dependence" has been eliminated, which
does away with the necessity of proving
pauperism, saves the veteran from the mean
attacks that might otherwise be made
upon him by personal and partisan
enemies, gives those whose industry and
frugality have secured little homes for them-
selves an addition which will help them to
be comfortable, and, above all, places the
pension upon the only right and honorable
ground: that is, that it is the payment of a
just debt to the claimants, which the Gov-
ernment bound itself to pay, and is there-
fore not in any sense alms or a gratuity.

The acceptance of this pension does not
in any way affect any claims that the
veteran may have under other laws. If
he chooses he can take his claim under this
law and drop his other application, or he
can take this while pushing his other claim
to an allowance. The old vicious provision
that the soldier must make a final election
as to which law he will take under is defi-
nitely banished.

3. That all women who are now widows
or shall hereafter become widows—pro-
vided they were married prior to the passage
of the bill—of men who served 90 days or
more in the army or navy, and were honora-
bly discharged, shall, upon proving their hus-
bands' death, and that they are without other
means of support than their daily labor, be
placed on the pension roll at \$8 a month,
with \$2 a month additional for every child
under the age of 16. The pension of the
widow is to cease upon her remarriage, but
the pension to the orphan shall continue
until it is 16, and if mentally or physically
helpless shall continue during the life of
said child. No connection need be estab-
lished between the husband's death and his
army service. This is a recognition of the
service pension principle, so far as the
widows and orphans are concerned, and is
legislation that should have been passed
years ago.

This bill is very far from being what the
soldiers of the country expected, and what
they had the right to expect. It does not
give them more than a fraction of what is
due them; it is merely the first instalment
of the debt that the Nation owes the men
who saved its life at enormous cost to them-
selves. It does not give back to them cents
where they sacrificed dollars, in saving the
country, to say nothing of the perils, hard-
ships and losses that they endured in that
service. It is a wholly insufficient answer
to the promises and pledges that have been
made them during and since the war.

Yet it must be admitted to be a good be-
ginning, for we must not allow it to be con-
sidered as more than a beginning. It will
distribute at least \$40,000,000 a year
among the veterans, in addition to what

is now being paid out, and this will be
of substantial assistance to tens of
thousands who are now fighting a losing
battle with adversity. It is estimated
that it will give from \$72 to \$144 a year to
250,000 veterans who are now receiving nothing
from the Government, and it will raise
the pensions of fully 100,000 more who are
now receiving insignificant amounts, to \$6
a month and upwards. It will give 100,000
widows, who are now receiving nothing,
\$96 a year, with \$2 a month apiece for their
minor children. So it cannot help being of
substantial benefit to fully a half-million
veterans and their dependent ones. This is
a splendid showing, the main objective to
it being that it does not go far enough. It
is good as far as it goes, but it should have
gone on and completed the good work by
putting on the pension-roll every man who
were the blue honorably, and his depend-
ent ones. We accept it now on the prin-
ciple that a half-loaf is better than no
bread, and that it does not interfere
with further legislation toward the granting
justice to the veterans, but rather clears the
way for it. It recognizes facts and prin-
ciples for which we and all friends of soldiers
have long contended, and which, being now
admitted, form the stepping-stones to further
action in the right direction. What it lacks
in coming up to our ideas of what is right
and just must be secured by further legisla-
tion that will round out and complete the
work of which it is but the commencement.
We shall not rest short of the enactment of
legislation which will give a fairly equitable
pension to every man who went to the as-
sistance of the Nation in its hour of dire
need, and to the widows and orphans of
such as have passed away. We believe that
this should be in addition to the pension
they may receive for specific disabilities,
that the iniquitous limitation to the arrears
of pensions should be repealed, that the
pensions should be equalized, that men
suffering from the greater disabilities should
have their ratings increased so as to enable
them to pass such days as still remain to
them free from want, and with as much
comfort as can be secured by a liberal sup-
ply. For these acts of justice toward the
men who gave the country everything we
shall struggle until the battle ends in vic-
tory.

Have you done your duty in getting one
subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE?
You should do this, for it is the best way to help
your comrades.

NEGLECTING THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

The free-trade organs do not seem to be
improving their opportunities as zealously as
usual. The price of ice is going up rapidly, yet
none of them has charged this to the
"wicked schemes of soulless tariff monopoli-
stic, speculating upon the necessities of the
people."

The enormous consumption of camphor
in the manufacture of smokeless powder
by the "peace-loving" Nations of
Europe has sent up the price like a rocket,
yet we have no howl that this is the work
of "grasping ghouls of tariff sharks, robbing
every woman who has a headache in order to
fill their own pockets."

The superiority of alligators' skins for the
manufacture of traveling-bags, pocket-books
and similar articles is making a demand
which is resulting in the extermination of
the long-jawed denizens of the Florida
swamps, yet we have had no yell that poor
men in every part of the country are being
taxed to death for the benefit of a few un-
scrupulous owners of alligator plantations
in Florida.

Why this negligence, brethren of the sub-
sidized organs? You don't seem to be earn-
ing the salaries you draw from the coffers of
the Free-Trade League.

ONLY FAIRLY BEGUN.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's struggle for
soldiers' rights will go on with still more vigor
after the passage of the Disability Bill. That
only fairly begins the good work of meeting
the Nation's obligations to the men who
saved its life. We want the Prisoners of
War Bill, the Equalization of Bounties Bill,
the Repeal of the Arrears Limitation Bill and
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Per Diem Service
Pension Bill passed immediately, and shall
labor with all the earnestness we have to
secure this. Let the soldiers everywhere
give us their active assistance in this.
They can best help on the good work, by
helping THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which is
the only advocate and champion they have
among the great papers of the country. It
is the only paper which has an eye-sight to
their interests. Other papers serve their
parties and their own private interests.
They have no hesitation when they think
it necessary, to sacrifice the soldiers for their
party, or for any other interest that may ap-
pear to them. But THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
has only the soldiers and their depend-
ent ones. It has no interest to serve but
theirs. Let every soldier help himself by
doing whatever lies in his power to extend
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's circulation and
influence. By strengthening his champion
he helps himself in the most effective way
possible.

Any person receiving more than one
copy of this paper will please hand it to some
acquaintance who is not a subscriber to it.

SOMEHOW San Francisco has escaped the
maladministration which is complained of
in other municipalities. She has all the
costly improvements and facilities which
have formed the excuse for indebtedness in
other cities. Yet she has a debt of less than
\$1,000,000, while the real and personal prop-
erty of her citizens is assessed at \$305,000,000.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only
champion the soldiers have among the great pa-
pers of the country. The best way to help
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

GEN. BUTLER ON FARM MORTGAGES.

I have been asked by the Editor of THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE to answer the state-
ment of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in relation
to farm mortgages. In his speech, Gen.
Butler made the startling declaration that
the agricultural lands of the Western States,
exclusive of City, County and Town property,
were mortgaged for the stupendous sum of
\$3,450,000,000. How this estimate is made
up or what basis Gen. Butler has for the
statement, it is impossible to say, for the
reason that no official or other reliable fig-
ures whatever in relation to the mortgage
indebtedness of the entire Western States have
ever been printed. In 1880 the total assessed
value of Western real estate, including City
lots and Town and County property, was
\$4,584,043,039, according to the census. It is evident,
therefore, that Gen. Butler's total of indebt-
edness would represent the assessed value of
agricultural lands in these States after de-
ducting therefrom the value of City, Town
and County property.

As the Census Office is now conducting an
elaborate inquiry in every State and Terri-
tory in the Union for the purpose of ascer-
taining the recorded indebtedness of real
estate, and as it is the intention of the office,
under the act approved Feb. 27, 1890, to in-
vestigate a still further inquiry as to the
ownership of homes and farms, and the
mortgage indebtedness thereon, it would be
out of place, even were it practicable, for me
to make any estimate as to the total amount
of mortgage indebtedness. To counteract such
a statement, which, as I have shown, implies
that the mortgage indebtedness of agricul-
tural lands at the present time is equivalent
to its value, it is only necessary to call at-
tention to such inquiries as have been made
by the statistical departments of some of
the Western States, and to ascertain how far
these statements support or contradict the
assumption of Gen. Butler. And here the
case must rest until the exact facts are made
public through the Census Office.

In Michigan the Commissioner of Labor estimates
the total assessed value of the farms of
that State at \$335,000,000, and the mortgage
indebtedness at \$64,000,000, with an annual
interest of nearly \$5,000,000. If Gen. But-
ler's estimate was anything near the mark it
would be readily seen that the mortgage indebt-
edness of Michigan would be nearly \$335,000,000
than \$64,000,000. In Illinois the investiga-
tion conducted by John S. Lord has been more
successful, inasmuch as the report claimed
to be complete for the entire State. From
this report we learn that the total recorded in-
debtedness of the State is about \$402,000,000,
bearing an annual interest of about \$14,325,000.
Of this total, however, nearly 55 per cent.
is found in Cook County, and in a large
measure represents the encumbered lots of
Chicago and vicinity. The amount of mort-
gage indebtedness outside of Cook County
aggregates \$181,447,888, and the annual in-
terest \$6,857,125. Of this total \$142,400,000
represents the mortgages on lands and farms
(lots outside of Cook County and chattels
being omitted), with an annual interest of
\$4,919,754. The total number of acres of en-
cumbered land in the State is 8,032,794 in a
total acreage of 34,081,180. It will thus be
seen that 23 per cent. of the entire acreage
of the State is under mortgage. On the other
hand, it should be borne in mind that the
productive power of the lands in Illinois,
outside of Cook County, exceeded \$200,000,000
in 1879, a sum nearly 62 per cent. greater
than the total mortgage indebtedness on all
lands in 1877, the annual interest being less
than \$5,000,000.

In the State of Ohio attempts have like-
wise been made by the Labor Bureau to es-
timate the mortgage indebtedness, though
from want of money the gentlemen who con-
ducted these inquiries frankly acknowledged
that the results were after all but estimates,
and of no great value from the standpoint of
exact statistics. This agitation of the debt
question is one of the healthy signs of the
time, and indicates the popular abhorrence
of debt peculiar to Americans. Soon after the
war public attention was called to the Na-
tional debt, and every loyal American citizen
seemed to feel a personal interest in pay-
ing it. Before this public sentiment the
tremendous burden of nearly \$3,000,000,000
melted like an iceberg in the Summer sun.
The National debt went down from \$2,756,431,571 at its highest point in August, 1865,
to \$1,065,858,898 May 31, 1890; a decrease
of over 63 per cent., and a feat in debt-reduc-
ing which has not its parallel in the history
of the world.

Then came the agitation in relation to
State debts, which had gone up during the
war, especially in the Southern States, to an
enormous figure. The reduction of some of
these debts was not as creditable to the peo-
ple of the States where the burden was the
greatest as the reduction of the National
debt was to the people of the United States
but in spite of some repudiation and scal-
ping down of interest, millions of dollars of
State debt during the last 20 years have
been honestly paid, and the report of the
11th census, already made public, shows
that within the last 10 years State debts have
decreased \$64,459,484. Almost simultane-
ously with the agitation in relation to
State debts, came the even more important
agitation in relation to County and munici-
pal debt. Immediately after the war,
Counties, Cities and Towns seemed to vie
with each other in going into debt, often
for the purpose of making improve-
ments far in advance of the needs of popula-
tion. Then came a period of depression,
followed by the appointment in several of
the most important States of commissions
to inquire into municipal indebtedness. The
results of most of these inquiries were bene-
ficial in the extreme and resulted in the
adoption of constitutional amendments pro-
hibiting the borrowing of money beyond a
certain percentage of the assessed value of

property. The effect of these organic pro-
visions and the legislation resulting there-
from undoubtedly did much to stem the
torrent of municipal indebtedness which 10
and 15 years ago threatened to engulf many
a growing city and to make the burden of
taxation greater than the people could bear.

In 1876, realizing the great want of infor-
mation on the subject, I instituted an in-
quiry with a view to finding out definite
facts bearing on the increase of debt. That
inquiry developed the fact that in the prin-
cipal cities of the country the debt between
1866 and 1876 had increased 200 per cent.,
and taxation 83 per cent., valuation only 75
per cent., and population only 33 per cent.
I found then cities struggling under burdens
almost impossible to bear. In one State
there were nine cities which were annually
paying an aggregate of \$3,138,000 interest
on debt, while the total annual expenses for
carrying on local government of these same
cities only amounted to \$3,307,000. Then
came the census of 1880. Heretofore no at-
tempt had ever been made to gauge the
burden of this indebtedness. As a result, it
was found that the municipal indebtedness
of the country was \$711,000,000; and the
County indebtedness, \$106,000,000. It is
impossible to show the percentage of in-
crease between 1870 and 1880, because there
were no figures suitable for comparative
purposes. But it is safe to assume that the
increase of municipal indebtedness during
this period was simply tremendous. Within
a few weeks the Census Office will be able
to show the changes in municipal debt dur-
ing the last decade. Within the last few
days the totals of the bonded debt of the
2,809 Counties of the country have been pub-
lished, and it was shown to be \$130,734,359,
an increase of about 25 per cent. since
1880. This increase in County indebtedness
is largely in the Western States, where the
growth in population and wealth has been
the greatest. For example, \$76,000,000 and
\$4,000,000, making a total of \$80,000,000, out
of about \$130,000,000, is shown to be in the
Western States and Territories. In other
parts of the country, where progress has not
been so great, County indebtedness shows
little or no increase, which, when we take
into consideration the fact that the wealth
and population of these sections have prob-
ably grown from 20 to 25 per cent., indi-
cates that the debt is becoming less bur-
densome. There may have been during the
last decade a great increase in municipal
debt, but it is impossible to state anything
at present with accuracy on this point. It
is probable, however, when we take into
account the great decrease during the last
10 years of the National debt, the decrease
which I have already shown in State debts,
and in the County debts, which in itself more
than balances the increase in the County
indebtedness of the United States will upon
the whole show a very considerable decrease.

Even should municipal indebtedness have
increased twenty-five or fifty million dollars,
we shall still have a decrease of \$1,000,000,000
in the public indebtedness of the country.
I have already referred to the fact that
agitations of this kind are healthy. This
certainly held true when applied to public
debts, and, in my opinion, it will have the
same effect upon private debts. The people,
should the reports of the Census Office show
an alarming amount of debt, will go to work
with renewed vigor to pay these obligations.
At any rate, the searching of the records,
the inquiries in the population schedule of
the census, and the stirring up of the ques-
tion generally will have a beneficial effect.
As a statistician, interested only in present-
ing the exact facts as they are found on
record and returned direct by the people of
the country, it would not be in good taste
for me to give any opinion as to the effect of
the mortgage indebtedness upon the growing
States of the West. A large proportion of
this debt was undoubtedly contracted for
purchase money and for the purpose of
building the home and improving the prop-
erty.

As an American citizen, however, inter-
ested in the prosperity of the country, and
with unbounded faith in its future, I have a
right to venture the opinion that perhaps,
after all, the thrifty, vigorous and industri-
ous farmer of the great West has merely
taken the cue from his County and munici-
pal organization, and gone into debt a little
faster than his immediate necessities re-
quired. If this be true, and the effect of this
agitation is as salutary upon the individual
as I have shown that it was upon the Nation,
the State, the County and the municipality,
may we not hope that before another decade
rolls around the increase of population and
wealth, and the development of the great
resources of this country will show that the
farmer, so far as his mortgages are concerned,
is in a much better condition than he is at
the present time. The only fair way to
judge of this question of debt is with a clear
and accurate idea of the natural productive
resources available for its liquidation. For
my own part, I cannot believe that this
great Nation, with its myriad independent
farmers and patriotic land-owners, is des-
tined to become a Nation of great landlords
and tenants little better than serfs. It is
not only repugnant to the American mind,
but it is impossible with the American sys-
tem. Men, like Cities and like Counties, may
go into debt a little in advance of what pru-
dence and a strict regard to productive ca-
pacity would dictate, but, like municipalities
and Counties, they will extricate themselves.

ROBERT F. PORTER.

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1890.

Every man who wore the blue, and every
friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter
than any other family weekly paper, and costs
only two cents a week.

C. C. GIVENS is running for Congress in
the Second District of Kentucky on the plat-
form of opposition to pensions and appropria-
tions for public buildings. His speeches,
which have been sent to him by the comrades
in that district, show that he is a rank old
Bourbon, who stands in the way of all progress
and all National sentiment, and has no
ideas behind the wretched obstructionist
policy of the framers of the Resolutions of
1793, which have been such a source of
trouble to the country. It is amazing at
this late day, when the folly of these States
rights ideas has been so clearly demonstrated
by the expenditure of billions of treasure
and the blood of a million people, that a
man should have the hardihood to appear on
such a platform; but it takes a long while
for life and progress to reach some parts
of Kentucky, and Mr. Givens is a fitting rep-
resentative of the Mossbacks who form a large
portion of the population of that State.

ANOTHER bit of rebel vaporing has van-
ished under the clear light of facts. We
have heard so much of the prison on John-
son's Island being of the same cruel charac-
ter as the pens in which the rebels immured
their prisoners. Comrade I. F. Mack, the
Editor of the Sandusky Register, has re-
cently had the cemetery there put in proper
shape and the graves carefully marked with
appropriate headstones, inscribed with the
names of those who died. This work has
been done with the thoroughness of every-
thing that Comrade Mack undertakes, and
he has carefully compared all the records
bearing on the matter. He finds there are
but 206 graves in the cemetery. The names
of those interred there are known with few
exceptions.

LAST Monday Senator Vest introduced
the petition of W. A. Hunt and others,
Nelson, Neb., ex-Federal soldiers, asking that
a pension law may be passed, enacting that
at the age of 100 years all disabled soldiers
shall be entitled to draw a pension of \$2
per month, and running thence until they
die, unless otherwise canceled by the re-
quest of the moneyed men of Wall St., New
York, or vetoed by the President of the
United States; and that it shall be deemed a
penitentiary offense for an old soldier to live
to the age of 100 years. It was referred to
the Committee on Pensions.

THE Philadelphia Record says that "the
extra duty on pearl buttons alone will add
50 per cent. to the cost of manufacturing
underwear." Goodness gracious, how many
pearl buttons do Philadelphians have on
their underwear?

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EXPERIENCE.

In nothing is long experience of more
value than in prosecuting pension claims,
for the reason that nothing but long ex-
perience can qualify an attorney for prompt
and successful dealing with the innumera-
ble intricacies that arise in the course of
practice before the Pension Bureau. For
this reason we call the attention of our
readers who intend applying for pensions
under the new law to the advertisement of
George E. Lemon on another page. Capt.
Lemon's office is one of the very oldest in
the pension business, and it has been one of
the most successful. Thousands of soldiers
have lost in the aggregate immense sums of
money by employing incompetent or dis-
honest attorneys. Capt. Lemon has prosecuted
claims representing hundreds of mil-
lions of dollars. Upon the passage of every
general pension bill the country is flooded
and the veterans besieged with circulars of
irresponsible persons calling themselves at-
torneys. Veterans are cautioned to employ
only attorneys of known responsibility and
experience.

Any person receiving more than one
copy of this paper will please hand it to some
acquaintance who is not a subscriber to it.

PERSONAL.

A woman who claims to be the daughter of Gen.
Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of
Wilson's Creek, Mo., was recently discovered do-
ing the cooking for a graders' camp at Rocky
Mountain Lake, Colo. She and her husband, whose
name is John Bell, are now at Denver in destitute
circumstances.

Gen. S. M. Bailey, of Uniontown, Pa., was a
prominent candidate for the position of Sergeant-
at-Arms of the Senate, which will be vacant on the
1st of July by the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms
Canaday. He was defeated by ex-Congressman
Melvin, of Nebraska, however, but takes his
defeat good-naturedly. Gen. Bailey was the Cap-
tain of the 8th Pa. Reserve, and was a gallant sol-
dier. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1865.

Henry Lee Higginson, of Boston, Mass., has
presented Harvard College with 27 acres of land in
a memorial to his mother, who died in the
war. The ground is to be used for a school of
athletic field, and at the request of Mr. Higginson
will be called the "Soldiers' Playground."

Reymond Torrance, of Flushing, Mich., has made
with a jack-knife a costly and beautiful piece of
mechanism, which he styles a "Pen." It is the
memory of the two martyrs Presidents, Lincoln and
Garfield. It consists of 15,000 pieces, whittled
and fitted together, neither nails nor glue being used.
The monument is 11 feet high, and every piece is
painted and varnished and fits exactly in its proper
place. What makes this handiwork more wonder-
ful is the fact that Torrance is an old
veteran 87 years of age. He is still quite vigorous,
however.

Gen. John H. Mullen, of Wabasha, Minn., deliv-
ered the Memorial Day address at Redwood Falls,
Minn. Gen. Mullen has a brilliant war record,
having entered the three-months' service April 22,
1861, in the 6th Mass. At the expiration of his en-
listment he re-enlisted in the 12th Conn. for three
years. He served as private, Corporal, Sergeant,
Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, Adjutant, and
was finally promoted Captain of Co. C. He re-en-
listed at the expiration of his second term for an
other three years, and was mustered out with his
regiment in August, 1865. He was a prisoner for
three months in Andersonville, but escaped and
reached the Union lines in safety. He was ap-
pointed Adj